

CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

VOL. II—No. 50

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — Friday, January 18th, 1946.

\$1.50 a Year



Senator Duncan Marshall, 75, died in Toronto on Wednesday evening following a lengthy illness. Senator Marshall was a well known agriculturist and was elected to the Alberta Legislature from Olds in 1909. He became Minister of Agriculture and during his tenure at office the Alberta Schools of Agriculture were established.

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H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alberta

Local Group Will Continue Red Cross

The Annual meeting of the Crossfield branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was held in the fire hall Monday evening, with Frank Laut, chairman and H. R. Fitzpatrick as secretary.

Although few in number the gathering was keenly interested in the work and are determined to do all they can to carry on the good work of the society. In order that anyone needing it may have a blood transfusion at any time, the society intends to carry on with its war-time activity of blood donor clinics, and in order to finance this undertaking a drive for funds will be carried out this coming March.

Although the war are over for the time being the work of this society never stops and everyone should continue to support this new work and devote to the best of their ability. Remember every donation of one dollar or more makes you a member of the society and as members you should take an active interest in the work being done.

The reports of the lady members of the various committees shows that they are still making and forwarding to headquarters all kinds of clothing, knitting, etc. and they are to be commended for the fine showing they make of this purely voluntary work. With only a few members at this meeting it hardly made enough to change the officers and a resolution to the effect that the same stay in for another year was carried. The same thing applies to the canvassers for the drive, and should anyone of those not feel inclined to carry on they are asked to get in touch with the secretary as soon as possible so that someone else may be found.

CHURCH SERVICES
CHURCH OF ASCENSION
Sunday, January 20th
Evening at 7:30 p.m.
Rev. J. M. Roe
UNITED CHURCH
Sunday, January 20
Crossfield Sunday school at 11 a.m.
Evening service at 7:30 p.m.

Showing in the Crossfield
U.F.A. HALL
SATURDAY
January 19
"True to Life"
STARRING MARY MARTIN
DICK POWELL and FRANCHOT TONE
NEWS REEL AND ADDED SHORTS
Show starts at 8:15 p.m.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Laut returned home on Sunday last.

Wm. Laut is laid up with an attack of the flu.

Everett Bills was a Calgary visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. A. Aldred was a delegate to the U.F.A. convention last week.

The bull-dozer owned by the Municipality is busy opening up some of the roads in the district.

We hear that C. G. Gilling is opening a general store in the building he owns at Dog Pound.

John Helzer is on the sick list and Dick May is pinch-hitting as school bus driver.

Mrs. G. Leask, Sr., spent a few days at Olds the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller.

The advertising indicates a real good picture show is coming to the U.F.A. hall on Saturday next. Don't miss it.

Sid Willis was in town a few days last week auditing the village and the Mutual Telephone books.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim McCool entertained on Saturday night at a waffle feed.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny English were celebrating a birthday or something on Saturday afternoon.

Crossfield rink of lady curlers won fourth in the consolation event at the recent Didsbury Ladies' bonspiel.

Keep a date open for the dance to be held in the East Community hall on Friday, January 25th, following the Welcome Home Banquet.

Everett Bills must be wanting to reduce badly for he was seen at the Didsburyspiel perching as if he had just come out of a Turkish bath.

Our genial hotel manager, Mr. C. H. Bowen is having the downstairs part of the hotel renovated and when complete it should add much to the appearance of the building.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bills, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Doug Hall attended the dance given by the U.F.A. last week.

A rink composed of Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Luman, Mrs. F. Becker and Mrs. E. Bills took in the Didsbury ladies spiel last week.

The East Community Smokes Club are giving a banquet in honor of all the returned boys of Crossfield and district in the East Community hall on January 25th.

Mr. Archie McPhayden and Mr. Frank Brown, President, and Vice-President of the Little Boys Club are making their headquarters in the local cedar palace and each day nds some new decision for the boys to make.

If you are interested in the affairs of your village you should attend the annual meeting of ratepayers and electors to be held in the Fire Hall on Thursday, January 24th at 8 p.m.

The many friends of our late barber, George Scott will be sorry to hear that he passed away on December 21st, at the home of his daughter in the Peace River country.

The curlers are right in their element this snappy weather and are busy taking in the bonspiels round about. Three rinks are still in the money at the Didsburyspiel, and two teams that are skipped by J. Hesketh and H. Ballman recently defeated two teams from Cochrane and retained for Crossfield the McCool cup, a trophy presented by R. M. McCool for competition within the Banff-Cochrane provincial riding.

Word has just been received of the death of James T. Davies, which occurred Wednesday, Jan. 9th at Portland, Oregon. It will be remembered that when Jim was here he was a grain buyer and in charge of the United Grain Growers elevator. He left here for Drumheller where he had an oil agency, and from there went to Portland. About a year ago he suffered a heart attack and since that time he had been in poor health. A week ago he had another attack and was taken to the Portland hospital for treatment and it was here that death occurred.

SHELL TAKES 175,000 ACRES

The Shell Oil Co. has taken another large reservation in the Alberta foothills. The latest is a block of 175,000 acres in the area 30 miles west of Crossfield, townships 29 to 33, ranges 8 and 9.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Thompson announce the engagement of their second daughter Wilma (Billie) to Mr. Archie Martin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Edmonton.

The marriage is to take place in April.

Lorne Nicholas, recently discharged from the army, has accepted a position in J. H. Kemp's garage at Olds.

Miss Kate Leask, of Madden is visiting friends at Rocky Mountain House, Red Deer and Olds this week.

D. J. Hall, Everett Bills, Wm. Stralo and Mr. Sackett won one of the main events at the Carstairs bonspiel last week.

R. Newson and N. Leatherdale, the new editors of the Chronicle were in town on Saturday last getting acquainted and drumming up some business.

Alice Hall who is attending normal school in Calgary was home for the week-end. Alice expects to get a school shortly.

Victor Laut returned to town from overseas on Friday last and was accompanied by his wife and young son on arrival here. They were met by Harry Penwick who took them out to the farm.

Geo. Kinsey was receiving the congratulations of his friends on Sunday last on his attainment of his 82nd birthday.

Mrs. T. M. Mair returned home on Monday after spending the past week visiting her brothers in Saskatchewan.

We notice many children engaged in the dangerous habit of playing hockey on the street. Automobiles coming down side streets must slow considerably to avoid injuring children who wait until the last minute.

The officers of the Crossfield and East Community Smokes Club are anxious that no one who is entitled to one should not have received an invitation to the Welcome Home banquet. If you have not received yours please phone President Jim McCool at R209.

The Crossfield Ski Club enjoyed an outing on Hall's hill Sunday last. The tow which was recently installed is reported to have worked favorably, saving a lot of labor and adding much to the enjoyment of the day.

The United Church Young People's Society held a social evening Wednesday of this week and a good number turned out for an enjoyable evening. After games were played the committee served a delectable lunch.

Congratulations to Ed. Meyers who celebrated his 68th birthday on Sunday of last week. Frank Browne entertained at a turkey dinner on the occasion and we are informed that Ed, after taking two shots of "Happy's" home-made dandelion wine blew out all 68 candles in one puff.

Photo by Kirk

TO REVIVE TRADE: In preparation for the re-establishment of normal trade between Canada and the United Kingdom and Europe, John C. Patteson has been named European general manager for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at London, Eng. Mr. Patteson has been in London for the past nine years, with his services loaned to the British Government for four of those years on war work. He returned to his London office in September, 1944, from Ottawa, where he was Canadian representative for the British Ministry of Supply.

Party Honors Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fox

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fox were honored guests at a party given in the Masonic Hall, Saturday, January 13, on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary. The hostesses were Mesdames Ballam, C. Fox, Huston and Lilly. There were about 70 present. The evening was spent playing court whist and bingo. Prizes in the court whist were won by Mrs. Wm. Wood and Mr. W. P. Pildige. Consolations by Mrs. H. Landymore and Doug. Hall.

After a bountiful lunch was served and prizes given, Mr. Wm. Laut on behalf of those present presented Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fox, with a purse, asking them to get some little memento of the occasion.

Ed. and Nettie fittingly responded. This was followed by a sing-song, after which the crowd dispersed.

The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Coy Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Milt McCool, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Pildige and Mrs. M. Montgomery.

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TRAINING THE EYE

Learning To Read Without Glasses In A Jap Prison

Some of us who left Batavia and Corregidor as prisoners of war made up our captivity on the island which Dutch explorers named "Isla Formosa"—the beautiful land.

It was not beautiful to us. It was like spending three years in the monkey house in the zoo, guarded by some of the larger anthropoids.

Our guards were like Kipling's Banderlog. They gave orders only to countermand them. They rejoiced in having American prisoners but were ashamed of prison guard duty. They could be comical and brutal, impressive and excited, at unpredictable intervals on the same day.

They were anxious to be considered soldierly and serious, but had a strong impulse to play unmentionable practical jokes.

Being cut off from all normal activities, our great solace was reading. In the Shidehara prison camp on Formosa, where we were kept for fifteen months, we found 2,000 volumes, an excellent number for around 600 prisoners. These were books captured at Singapore and Hong Kong, and sent by the Japanese Y.M.C.A.

The writer would have settled down at once to do some badly needed reading and studying, except for a monkey-trick played by a guard. Slapping my face, he knocked off my glasses. With a grunt of satisfaction, he ground them into bits with his heel.

For distant vision, my eyes have always been good. But I have for years been unable to read ordinary print without glasses. So the loss of my only pair was a real catastrophe to me.

The 2,000 books were there, and most of my fellow prisoners were enjoying them. To prove around without reading was unthinkable. Brig. Gen. James R. N. Weaver lent me a pair, but they gave me bad headaches. Col. James G. Gillespie measured me for glasses, using the primitive Japanese "peep board," but the result proved worse than nothing.

Finally, I determined to learn to read without glasses, and it worked. There was no miracle about this, nor could it be done just by will-power. At fifty, the process of re-educating one's eyesight takes patience. It involves about the same effort needed to perform ordinary sleight-of-hand tricks, or to wiggle your ears. You can learn to do these things if you wish, but they hardly seem worth while.

Eyesight is precious, however, and doubly so when you are isolated with no radio and none of your usual social contacts, like castaways on a desert island. To ask one of my brother officers to read to me, long hours daily, would have been an imposition. So I went through a long, self-administered course of learning to read without glasses.

The details can be found in "The Art of Seeing," by Aldous Huxley. The essence of it is that if you have no eye disease, and if your eyes have not been hopelessly injured by an explosion or the like, you can train the tiny muscles which hold your eyeballs in correct shape.

The muscles, like your earwiggling muscles, are there. Most of us, no doubt, are too lazy to exercise and control them. It is easier to buy spectacles or magnifying glasses as needed.—By Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce in the Saturday Review of Literature.

EARLY BROADCASTING

The radio industry considers it self 25 years old, but Fred G. Smith of Sarnia, Ont., says that 30 years ago on Dec. 14, 1915, he broadcast from a barn at the rear of his home, using a homemade transmitter which lacked an aerial.

The amount of newspaper required to publish a Canadian daily newspaper for a year would form a continuous strip five feet wide and over 1,000,000 miles long.

Problem Is Growing

California Places Responsibility For Unruly Children On Parents

Ill-disposed and unruly children, as well as hoodlums, are not casually flagged as juvenile delinquents. That may not do them any harm, or any good, but the problem of bad children is growing. The responsibility rests somewhere. Maybe the schools omit to coax the youngsters into ways of good citizenship, perhaps there is something lacking in our corrective system but children are naturally in need of some inspiration to follow the better path. Which seems to bring in the parental responsibility. On this point California has just decided to place more responsibility for juvenile delinquency on the parents. The increase in what is camouflaged as juvenile delinquency in many United States is causing justice officials to put a considerable portion of the blame upon parents. It is mandatory upon the courts over the border to summon the parents of youngsters breaking the law or causing property damage or other so-called mischief.

In most cases before the juvenile court where the parents are casually called upon to tell why they should not be held to account for contributing to the delinquency of their offspring, negligent fathers and mothers find it rather embarrassing to give explanations. It is often found the parents are in need of investigation. So many are indifferent to the decent supervision of their children. Of course, some parents are unable to control their wayward children and others can prove steps taken to keep the family within reasonable limits so far as delinquency or mischief is apparent. The courts decide if the parental upbringing is guilty or not. The point is that wherever parents themselves are asked to explain in court the untoward acts of their children and are ordered to face up with their parental responsibilities there has been a reduction in this juvenile delinquency. Perhaps it causes more parents to keep more watchful eyes on what their children are doing and where they are doing it, which is a commendable duty to be wished—Brandon Sun.

He testified against the 20 Nazi war criminals. He is Gen. Erwin Lahousen, chief Nazi spy from 1938 to 1943.

Fine War Record

Members Of Old London's Police Force Were Awarded Medals

The policemen of Old London who joined the fighting services, as well as those who carried on at home during the blitz nights, have a splendid record. One division alone, H. which police an East End area, has gained eleven D.F.C.'s, five George Medals, and three British Empire Medals. P. C. Hall, who gained a George Medal for gallantry, and the London blitz before joining up with the R.A.F., won a D.F.C. with the latter. He is already demobbed and back on his old London beat again.

P. C. Martin, another sample of London's civil guardians, is also back as a traffic patrol policeman. He joined the D.S.O. and D.F.C. with the R.A.F. during the war. One of his exploits was the night the pilot of his plane, on a bombing raid over Germany, was killed. P. C. Martin was rear gunner, and though he had never piloted a plane, took over the controls and brought the bomber not only to its appointed target but safely back home again after a crash landing. The London policemen's wartime record at home and overseas is a proud one, states a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal.

The Lights Of Paris

Have To Be Dimmed Owing To Shortage Of Coal

Before war, Paris never seemed to sleep. When darkness fell, street lights, electric signs and glittering night clubs helped turn night into day. With France's fall, this brilliance disappeared, to blaze up anew at liberation. The lights of Paris dimmed once again—this time for purely mechanical reasons. City officials announced that restricted coal deliveries from the Ruhr and decreased hydro-electric output, caused by a summer drought made a dark "brown-out" necessary. Household orders were ordered to shut off current at certain hours; lighting in streets, shops and public places was reduced to a minimum.—New York Times.

WHAT HE WANTED

A honeymoon couple had the privacy of their first class railway carriage invaded by a small boy just as they were kissing.

"If you'll go into the next carriage," the young husband said hopefully, "I'll give you a penknife."

"I don't wanna penknife," replied the small boy.

"Well, I'll give you my fountain pen," urged the husband.

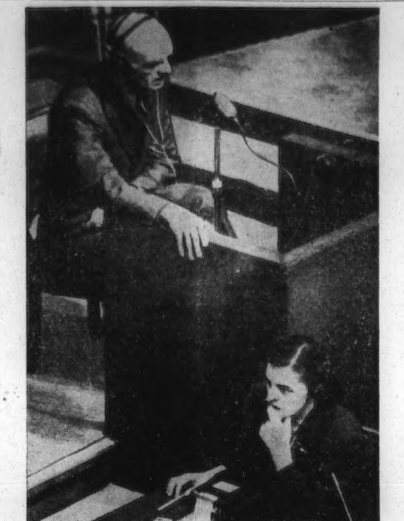
"I don't wanna fountain pen."

"Well, what do you want?"

"I wanna watch," was the emphatic reply.

VERY PATIOTIC

Proudest village in Bombay presidency is Apasga which sent 90 per cent. of its able-bodied men to the war. The governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville, recently congratulated the little Maharashtra community on its achievement.



HE CALLED A TRAITOR—Göring raged that this man was a "traitor" when he testified against the 20 Nazi war criminals. He is Gen. Erwin Lahousen, chief Nazi spy from 1938 to 1943.

Synthetic Products

Many Developed In Germany Not Suitable For Canadian Use

German scientists developed interesting processes of producing synthetic products, such as gasoline from coal, textiles from wood and food from wood, but generally speaking these developments were impeded by shortages and their application in the Canadian economy would not necessarily be practical.

The way Canada to make their information available to Canadian industry. The experts, chosen from industry and Government, went overseas under the auspices of the Department of Reconstruction. They disclosed some of their conclusions at a press conference in Ottawa.

At Prof. A. C. Burton, of the University of Western Ontario, put it, the party learned a great many things because Canadians as well as other technicians in other allied fields had been cut off from information of what German research and science was doing for five years.

He and others were unable to put their finger at once on things which might be of practical application in Canada because economic conditions are necessarily different.

The Germans made many uses of petroleum from coal. They used it not only for gasoline, but they made butter out of it as a by-product.

Speaking of the pulp and paper industry, Dr. W. Boyd Campbell, of Montreal, said shortages impeded developments in that field. The Germans converted their paper pulping plants to the use of beech wood, which produced a short fibre needed as a base from textiles. They replaced the long-fibre pulp for paper with imports from Scandinavia.

Great use was made of the waste sulphite liquors from pulp plants. From the long-fibre plants it was made into alcohol, and from the beech wood plants into food yeast. It would be possible to do the same with imports from Scandinavia.

Several members of the party described the German synthetic foods, made from wood, as not palatable enough to suit Canadian tastes.

Food In Britain

Nutritional Value Of Britain's Food Little Worse Than In 1939

An advance summary of the Combined Food Board on war-time food consumption levels in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom was published this week. Its general picture is by now fairly familiar, showing that the consumption in the United Kingdom of milk, meat, sugar, fats, and fruit is well below that of the other two countries.

In view of the present discussions going on in the Times and elsewhere about the nation's diet and whether people are sufficiently nourished or not, the figures for the United Kingdom comparing 1935-39 with 1945 are specially interesting.

Supplies of calories are only four per cent. below 1935-39, proteins 11 per cent. above, iron 15 per cent. above; vitamin C 20 per cent. above; carbohydrates are the same as in 1935-39; fats and vitamins are down by 13 and 10 per cent. respectively. Average figures conceal the extent to which the increases have gone to the priority classes; nevertheless, the nutritional value of Great Britain's food supply is little worse—if at all—than in 1939.—London News Statesman.

UNSOLVED MYSTERY

The Scientific Monthly says the earth's magnetism has the unique distinction of being in constant use and yet remaining an unsolved mystery. Its everyday use is in obtaining direction, especially by other methods fail and in relation to radio communication. Its mystery lies in the failure of all the resources of physics to explain why the earth has a magnetic field.

WOULD TAKE NO CHANCES

The Scotch chemistry professor was demonstrating the properties of various acids. "Watch carefully," he instructed. "I am going to drop this two-shilling piece into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, sir," spoke up one student very promptly.

"No!" asked the demonstrator. "Perhaps you'll explain to the class why it won't dissolve."

"Because," came the answer, "if it would, you wouldn't drop it in."

Built For War

Corvettes Not Suitable For Peace-time Use Without Expensive Alterations

To the average citizen it is puzzling to learn of the war time corvettes being sold off at a fraction of their cost. It would appear that with a general shortage of lake shipping, these splendid little ships might be converted to useful purposes on the Great Lakes. As a matter of fact, they are not. William has purchased one of them for use in handling timber. But the alterations required to make the corvettes suitable for peace time commerce are costly, because they were built for an entirely different purpose.

Produced for war convoy duty the corvettes cost around \$700,000 each. Now they are being sold for \$50,000 if they are to be converted to civilian use, or \$100,000 if they are to be scrapped. This last price does not include much of the equipment.

The most powerful tug on the lakes used for towing rafts or barges, rate only 1,100 horsepower. Even the most powerful tug on the lakes used for towing rafts or barges, rate only 1,100 horsepower. Even the most powerful tug on the lakes used for towing rafts or barges, rate only 1,100 horsepower.

It is the cost of operating the 2,700 horsepower engines that make it doubtful what value the corvettes may have in other than wartime uses.

Some buyers plan to remove the engines to use them for other purposes, but even so their field is limited. A marine engine is useful for little other than marine purposes, although the plant from a corvette might give service in a passenger ship where speed is of greater consideration.

In war the corvette served a most important purpose and did so much to bring victory that the cost is really a minor matter. And it seems unlikely that many of them, even at bargain prices, will find their way into regular lake trade.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Something New

Initiation Fruit Made From Zucca Melons Grown In Canada

Did you buy a zucca cake for Christmas? You probably did and don't know it. For that "fruit" cake with all the tempting red, orange, green, yellow and orange "peel" may be filled with initiation fruit made from zucca melons.

Zucca, described by one fruit grower as a "cross between a vegetable marrow and a hippopotamus," may reach a length of four feet, a diameter of 18 inches and a weight of 150 pounds. They are said to grow a foot a week.

Zuccas were grown in the St. Catharines district in Ontario for the first time this season by Harry Williams. Although zuccas are a temperamental crop, some observers believe the Niagara peninsula—the "Garden of Canada"—may lose its orchards and be filled with the zucca melon patch of Canada.

W. M. Fleming of the Summerland, B.C., experimental farm says the zucca was grown for years on the slopes of Mount Eliza in Sicily. "Distribution of the seeds from Sicily has been very carefully guarded," he writes. He said the great value of the melon lies in its receptivity to artificial coloring and flavors.

War Damage

Restoration Of Churches In The United Kingdom Begins

Nearly seventeen thousand churches and ecclesiastical buildings suffered damage in Britain and Northern Ireland. The War Damage Commission has worked out an equitable compensation scheme with a committee representing all the main religious denominations. The Church of England alone has to restore sixteen hundred churches and rebuild six hundred which will cost nearly twenty million pounds. Each diocese has a reorganization committee working in close co-operation with the civil planning authorities.

Seventy species of maple occur throughout the world.

MADE IN GERMANY

The first Europeans to visit the New World found the Indians using petroleum.

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YOUSUF KARSH

Something About The World's Greatest Portrait Photographer

Yousuf Karsh was born in Mardin, Armenia, on December 23, 1908. He came to Canada in 1923. He worked for a time with his uncle, A. G. Nakash, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, also a photographer, later going to Boston to serve an apprenticeship with John H. Garon. Mr. Garon, an Armenian photographer of note, kept Yousuf in Canada for three years. He then returned to Sherbrooke, but only for a short time, later going to Ottawa to set up a studio. He has been in Ottawa ever since, making, however, frequent excursions to London, Washington, New York, and other world capitals.

One of Yousuf Karsh's first big assignments was taking photographs of the Dominion Drama festival players in Ottawa. His portrait of Lord Dunsannon led to photographing Lord Dunsannon's parents, Lord (Governor-General of Canada) and Lady Besborough, and Yousuf Karsh's credit in photographing great personalities when they came to Ottawa.

His portrait of Winston Churchill, made in 1941, created a sensation. He was later asked to go to London where, during a sixty-day visit, he made sixty portraits of notables. These pictures brought Karsh the credit in many quarters of being the world's greatest portrait photographer. Then Karsh went to Washington and photographed Roosevelt and his men. Again he was acclaimed for his studies.

Yousuf Karsh was married in 1939 to Solange Herd, a talented actress.

Karsh has no hobbies, except a bit of gardening at his home along the Rideau River in Ottawa. He finds the taking of portraits so engrossing that he has little time to spend on other things. When he is posed with the problem of photographing a notable person, he finds this takes up all his mental attention. His present ambition is to photograph Stalin. He is planning an early trip to Russia. Karsh speaks English, French, Arabic.

He is at present photographing the musical great of the world; American leaders of industry, and other international notables who come to him for photographs.

Taking College Course

Thousands Of Ex-Servicemen Enrolled At Canadian Universities

According to statistics from Ottawa, more than fifteen thousand ex-service men are now registered with Canadian universities and fifteen thousand more are expected to enroll by next fall. The problems of veterans settling into the normal life of undergraduate life are, of course, far from simple. It is safe to assume, unfortunately, that many of those now registered will drop by the wayside before the college year ends, as did so many after the First World War. That is, unhappily, almost inevitable. The abrupt change is too much for some veterans to take. In this light, therefore, the Department of Veterans Affairs has done well to form a committee with a full-time chairman to study the needs of these veterans and the overcrowded universities they are attending.

Whether or not the student veterans are able to follow their courses through to completion, their obvious desire in the first place to enroll for advanced studies is something which should be encouraged still further. Those who show signs of faltering should be given every opportunity to consider the mistake they may be making in casting aside their ambition, because for those qualified to take it there could be no better preparation for assuming the role in the community the veterans desire than university training.—Montreal Star.

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SPENDS 40 YEARS IN PRISON—Slayer of 26, Harry Orchard, 80-year-old Irish in Idaho state penitentiary, appears quite jovial. He has read the Bible 40 times in his 40 years in prison, says he's now ready to die.

Canada's Important Uranium Mine Is A Responsibility And Also A Trust For The Future

(Leslie McFarlane in Ottawa Journal)

EVERY Canadian owns a share of the most important mine in the world. The Eldorado Mine at Port Radium was taken over by the Canadian Government on January 28, 1944. In their ownership of Eldorado, Canadians share a great opportunity, because Eldorado is one of the two chief sources of the uranium upon which is based the vast program of American-Anglo-Canadian atomic research. They also share a heavy responsibility, because the results of that program may well dictate the future of humanity.

Three of Eldorado's "originals" still work at the mine. Jack Fox, Gordon Spence and Joe Belec went up to Great Bear Lake when the property was first opened up. They have seen it grow from a struggling little camp on the rocks to the orderly community that Port Radium is today.

By 1930 the company was producing a substantial proportion of the Empire's needs so far as the radium element was concerned, as well as a surplus of uranium which was retained. There was a significant little paragraph in the report to shareholders that year. It read: "Efforts to develop new uses for our products have continued. There have been carried out by laboratories of various industries, by the National Research Council and the Department of Mines. Research has been active with uranium, where much work has been done on the development of nuclear energy and the fission of uranium."

This was the first hint of the miracle to come. Eldorado shareholders were more concerned with the fact that the company had never been able to pay a dividend. Economic operation had cut the cost of radium to \$25,000 a gram, but 90 per cent. of the company's business was export, and with the outbreak of war the Eldorado company had heavy going. There was enough raw material on hand to keep the refinery running, but it was necessary to close down the mine. The pumps stopped. Water poured into the workings. Two watchmen remained at Port Radium through the long sub-Arctic winter. Some people predicted that the mine would never open again.

Eldorado, in fact, was near bankruptcy. Inventories of radium and uranium were valued at \$2 million, but the banks refused to accept them as collateral. Gilbert and Charles LaBine stepped their personal fortunes and put up \$500,000 to keep Eldorado afloat.

One of the reasons Canada became a centre of Allied atomic research during the war was because stocks of uranium were available. The other reason was proximity to the United States, and the fact that work could be done in Canada free from bombing.

The "fission of uranium" mentioned in Eldorado's 1939 report was one of the momentous discoveries of all time. It was discovered by Hahn and Frisch and other scientists whose work was based on the findings of Professor Fermi in Rome. Fermi's work developed from the researches of Lord Rutherford and his group at the Cavendish laboratory in Cambridge, world centre of nuclear research. The work of Lord Rutherford began at McGill University in 1900 and much of it was based on the discoveries of the French scientist, Becquerel, who founded the science of radioactivity and inspired the early labors of Pierre and Marie Curie.

What Hahn and Frisch had done was show that the uranium atom could be split. The discovery threw the whole field of atomic research wide open, launched a scientific race without parallel because, with the outbreak of war, scientists realized that any nation which could develop atomic fission to the point where it could be applied and controlled would have the deadliest weapon ever known.

The science of radioactivity had shown that pitchblende gives off energy in a form similar to light because the uranium atom is the most unstable of all atoms. That is why the physicist concentrated on uranium when they attacked the problem of splitting the atom and releasing the energy in its core.

They were dealing with the world of the invisible. A handful of matter contains 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms. But there is something even smaller than the atom itself and that is the atom's nucleus, which in turn consists of protons and neutrons. Hydrogen is first in the list of elements because it contains one proton. Silver is 47th because its element has 47 protons. Uranium, with 92 protons, is 92nd. But there are three kinds of uranium atom. All have 92 protons and most uranium atoms have 146 neutrons. This gives it an atomic weight of 238 and this atom is called U-238. A very few uranium atoms have 142 neutrons—U-235. This is the atom that can be split.

What the scientists had to do was isolate the U-235 atoms from the others. It could not be done chemically and there are 140 times as many U-238 atoms in any quantity of uranium as there are of U-235.

There was one method open to them. They knew the U-235 atom could be split by bombarding it with particles of energy known as neutrons. There was another method—to devise a way that would make the neutrons seek out the U-235 atoms and ignore the others. There was still another method—to discover some other atom that would split as easily as U-235.

These were the strange problems upon which atomic physicists were working during the war. Axis scientists were working on the same. Their battle was fought in deep secrecy. Billions of dollars were thrown into the struggle.

Almost the entire world's supply of "heavy water," used in the experiments to slow down the action of neutrons so they would attack U-235 atoms, had been smuggled out of Norway into France. Shortly before the fall of France the Earl of Suffolk, the modern Scarlett Pimpernel, smuggled a leading group of French scientists to England with the precious "heavy water." British scientists had been working in England to Canada to work in the Montreal laboratories of the National Research Council. Hundreds of workers, including scientists from Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, France, Great Britain and other Allied nations, worked on the atomic research project. Findings were exchanged with researchers in the United States. When America entered the war the American-Anglo-Canadian atomic program became the biggest thing of its kind in scientific history, and the most secret. The vast project of Oak Ridge came into being. Another project was inaugurated on the Columbia river, in Oregon.

Internationally known scientists worked under two sets of assumed names. Findings were exchanged with researchers in the United States. When America entered the war the American-Anglo-Canadian atomic program became the biggest thing of its kind in scientific history, and the most secret. The vast project of Oak Ridge came into being. Another project was inaugurated on the Columbia river, in Oregon.

The scientists solved all three methods of producing the chain reaction of uranium, which was the secret of the atomic bomb. Not only that, there were four possible methods of isolating U-235 and they solved all four.

Canada's uranium, as well as additional supplies brought from the Belgian Congo, was used in all the processes. The Eldorado mine was pumped out and reopened in 1942. The discovery of it was based on the discoveries of the French scientist, Becquerel, who founded the science of radioactivity and inspired the early labors of Pierre and Marie Curie.

As and the Allied scientists saw the race in view, holding the atom at the cataclysmic crash of an atomic bomb from an Axis plane should tell them the race was lost, that there were four possible methods of isolating U-235 and they solved all four.

Canada's responsibility, a trust for the future to be shared by all. A brief announcement on January 28, 1944, told that the Government had taken over the mine and refinery. No explanation was made. None could be made then. Now the world knows why.

So Fort Radium, the secret settlement, emerged from behind the veil of mystery that hid it in the war years. Canada, with the raw materials at hand, with a trained body of nuclear physicists, with a great atomic industrial project materializing at Chalk River, is in a strategic position among the nations. The local electric energy of the uranium atom may yet be harnessed to build instead of being set loose to destroy. In the rocks of Eldorado may lie undreamed wonders of the future and the realization of men's mightiest hopes for a happier world.

CARRIED ON FOR YEARS
Mrs. Katherine Lewis, who for years placed a wreath on the National War Memorial in Ottawa each Remembrance Day on behalf of the mothers of servicemen who died in the First Great War, died at the age of 92. Mrs. Lewis made her annual journey to the memorial each year from the first Remembrance Day until 1942, when ill-health forced her to discontinue the ceremony.

The first "Flying Fortress" was built in 1935.



SASKATCHEWAN BOY FED BY TUBES FOR FIVE YEARS—

Christmas turkey and mince pie haven't meant a thing to seven-year-old Albert Gagnon of Meadow Lake, Sask. He can only be fed through tubes directly into his digestive system. But next year he hopes to go through a Christmas bill of fare from turkey to salted nuts, and taste every mouthful. Albert, shown here with his parents, "Tommy," is in Toronto General hospital awaiting a complicated operation by which four specialists and the hospital staff hope to remove a three-inch constriction of the esophagus. As a child of two years, he swallowed a quantity of lye. He was rushed to the Junior Red Cross hospital at Regina, where his life was saved, but for four years he has been unable to eat in the normal way. Development of techniques in performing operations on the esophagus led the Regina hospital authorities to send the little chap to Toronto, in the hope that he could be restored to normal childhood. The specialists who have agreed to operate and the hospital are making no charges for their services.

Like To Talk

American Nation Is Glibest on Earth According To Writer

H. I. Phillips, writing in the New York Sun, says: "We are the glibest nation on earth and getting worse by the minute. Radio, phone booths, street corners, lobbies, fireplaces and town halls give the impression that everybody is trying to talk at the same time."

The rarest thing in the country today is a man who keeps his trap shut. "Silence is golden" was once a reliable American slogan, but it went out with high speed. "Don't speak until spoken to" was once a top guide for the young, but the kiddies blurted that long ago, due to the influence of the Quix Kids. The basic American idea used to be that a man should never sound off until sure he is right. The rule of the hour is say it now and verify it later.

America is suffering from gas pains. It would not be so bad if the folks would talk in quiet, friendly tones. But they are all yelling.

One of the breaks of this age is to get a peep at a couple of adults who are in deep silence, just trying to think something out.

PROOF ENOUGH

In response to an appeal by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Brussels, all Belgian citizens concerned agreed to reduce the price of their post-war Christmas, which proves there is a Santa Claus!

PEANUT PRODUCTS

Peanuts are now being manufactured into meal and flour, as well as salad oil, oleomargarine, peanut butter and candy.



INTERESTED IN FOOD—With winter on their doorsteps, German residents of Nuremberg are more interested in food than in the trial. German woman sells bread in street amid ruins.

The Poin and Pageantry Of Old London Is Now Being Restored With Peace Time

(By Charles Stuart in London Calling)

THE King's horses and the King's men have resumed two traditional charges of the kind which made Pre-1939 London, for all its ferro-concrete and electric advertising, a perpetual history pageant. Mounted troops of the Household Cavalry, with swords at the carry, are once more on duty, very stately and very much stared at by small boys, in the two stone sentry-boxes outside the Horse Guards building, Whitehall. The other revival is the Bank of England Guard.

Every evening towards sunset a picket of the Brigade of Guards, composed of lieutenant, sergeant, two corporals and twenty men, with bayoneted rifles at the slope, marches seaward from Wellington Barracks, led by drummer and bugler. The picket makes its way through hordes of crowds along the Strand, Fleet street, and Chapside; it passes the Mansion House, enters Threadneedle street—which swarms, as ever, with bowlers and astir, as ever, with a smart left wheel, disappears with a rhythmic bobbing of bayonets through the pillared portals of the Bank of England.

During the Gordon riots of 1780, the mob, having stormed down Newgate Prison, moved inconspicuously, as a mob will, upon the Bank of England, which for nearly a century had been the financial heart of the succession. At the Lord Mayor's request a body of 534 Horse and Foot Guards was posted urgently to Threadneedle street to reinforce the City Militia.

The mob attacked twice—towards midnight on June 7, when they were led by a Frenchman, and on the morning of the 8th, when they were led by a sharpshooter from the neighboring Poultry broke the attack and dispersed the rioters. During the assault, several rioters, probably between ten and twenty, were killed and many wounded. One Threadneedle Street and other thoroughfares near the Bank.

With Britain's bullion safe, the Governor and directors of the Bank gratefully entertained the Guards officers at a tavern in St. Paul's Churchyard on a twenty-three guinea, turtle, a dozen haunches of venison, and "all sorts of wines". And, lest the Bank should ever be caught on the wrong foot in times of civil commotion, it was arranged that in future a picket of fifty Foot Guards should march daily to the Bank towards sundown and stay there, guarding the gold, till after dawn. The daily march was instituted, when (the Guards being otherwise engaged) a substitute day-and-night guard was furnished by other units. The provision for the people of London has continued ever since.

At first the City did not take kindly to the arrangement. The City militia resented its ancient privileges; said it did not relish being jostled off its own pavements by the King's men armed with bayonets; and asked why in the name of freedom and fair dealing, the Bank picket should not be supplied by the City Militia.

In pursuance of this viewpoint, one September evening in 1790 the reigning Lord Mayor tried to stop the Guards on Ludgate Hill and read them a lecture. He was unceremoniously pushed off the footway by the officer in charge, and later received a letter from the Home Secretary that their jobs that if there were any more nonsense of the same kind the Bank would pack up, turn its back on the City, and open shop in Somerset House. Not another murmur was heard from the dignitaries.

Ironically enough, never since 1780 has the Bank had occasion to draw a sword or fire a shot. Action was expected during the Chartist troubles of 1848. On the eve of the Chartist monster meeting at Kennington Common in June of that year, the Bank guard was strengthened to 200 bayonets, all members of the Bank guard were sworn in as special constables, the porters were paraded with firearms, and the roof was turned into a sand-bagged fort with loopholes for musketeers and snipers for canon. The pavements of Continental cities were still red with the blood and littered with the remains of armed insurrection. What was there to hinder the same thing happening here? There were just two things—British phlegm and British good sense. The crowd at Kennington, perceiving the Government to be ready and resolute, melted away at the last moment. The petition which they were to have carried tumultuously to Westminster was conveyed thither singly enclosed in three cables. The Bank shed its sandbags and resumed the mantle of Victorian tranquility.

I return now to the Horse Guards. The Whitehall building thus named, with its clocktower and archway leading to the parade ground and the James Park, was in Stuart times, a guard house for the Royal Palace of Whitehall. Office of Government have long since abandoned the palace and the guard house itself has become a centre of military administration. But, though the King has gone, the King's guard remains.

Why? Because England dislikes passing wholly to her past. She clings dearly to her relics. Irrational, perhaps, but there are higher values than reason.

The impressive thing is not the mounting of the Whitehall guard but the ceremonial changing of it. Three hours later—by which time the forecourt was lined four deep, mostly by officers with smart boys and girls perched on their shoulders—the trumpeter on his grey rode out to the parade ground to keep watch. On seeing the relief troop of Royal Horse Guards trotting up The Mall, he rode back into the court and sounded the "boot and saddle" call which summons the plunk to fall in.

As the clock was striking 11 the two troops, each with its tasselled standard in crimson and gold thread, the court echo with the Royal salute, a policeman unbolted and opened the back doors of the sentry boxes. The two life guard sentries rode out. Two Royal Horse Guard sentries rode in, relieving them. After which the policeman closed and bolted the back doors.

There was a final fanfare of trumpets as the life guards moved off through the arch toward Knightsbridge.

Must Provide Food

Farm Efforts Should Be Continued To Help People Of Europe

Discharges from the armed forces at increased rates, labour released from war work, the reconversion of war plants to peace time production and unrationed farm machinery are factors tending to ease the farm labour situation, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. The high levels of agricultural production achieved during the war years through the efforts of Canadian farmers with insufficient labour and machinery have been phenomenal. With sufficient labour and machinery, their efforts cannot be relaxed now that hostilities have ceased, says the Review. Food must be provided for the people of Europe until their own farms are able to produce the necessities of life.

This Week's Needlework



by Alice Brooks

An answer to many gift problems this collection of small motifs. Varied in design and stitchery... a distinctive touch for linens. Here's variety for you and individuality for gifts. Pattern 7039 has a border of 14 motifs, 8 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newsprint, Ltd., 170 McDermott Avenue S., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

DIFFERENT IN CANADA

The train journey of the Queen Elizabeth, repatriate from New York to Ottawa, emphasizes the contrast of the Canadian railway travel arrangements for the troops. The New York train had no sleeping cars, passengers were not allowed to sit at any point in the United States, and nobody met the veterans with Ottawa and cigarettes, says the Ottawa Journal.

TALES OF THE EARLY DAYS OF ALBERTA

Portrayal of Some Very Interesting And Dramatic Events

(By Alan Randall)
"The Cottonwood Black", famous on this continent in the late 1920s and early 30s as "Midnight", the greatest bucking horse of all time, would never have been such an ornery critter if owner Jim McNab hadn't let himself be persuaded to enter the horse in the bucking lists of the Calgary stampede.

That, says Robert Gard in his book on Alberta — "Johnny Chinook" — (Longmans, Green and Co.) sapped Midnight's faith in man. Even rancher McNab from Cottonwood could no longer stay aboard him. And so began Midnight's career as a rodeo outlaw. When he died in 1936, at the age of 20, he had surpassed all other mean horses in meanness and rivalled in western songs the Roman-nosed bucking horse "The Strawberry Roan."

"Under this sod lies a great bucking horse. There never lived a cowboy he could not toss."

That is the gravestone verse the cowboys had carved for Midnight.

This book by an American professor from Kansas who went to the University of Alberta from Cornell to conduct the Alberta Paleontological and Local History Project for the Rockefeller Foundation catches the spirit of those days when the west was young, its characters lusty.

Here you meet "Johnny Chinook", the spirit of an unborn province. And through this book, the author has storied Albertans such as Bob Edwards, editor of the famous Calgary Eye Opener; "12 foot" Davis of the Peace River country; Hatfield the rainmaker from California who brought cloudbursts to arid Medicine Hat; Paddy Nolan, a famous western lawyer; the story of the Frank Mountain Slide, which buried a town in 1903; and numerous tall tales of a land where they like their tales extra tall.

Kipling once called Medicine Hat "the town . . . with all hell for a basement." And Gard tells of how rain came in 1912 to this arid city which stands directly on fields of natural gas. Hatfield the rainmaker had had some success in the United States and drought-stricken Alberta farmers brought him to Canada. True to his prophetic rain began to break the drought and then it fell in such quantities Alberta farmers were telegraphing: "Rain enough. Stop for a few days."

Calgary — a city of schemes and dreams — attracted Bob Edwards, champion of the underdog and, in those early days a drinking man of some considerable reputation who is the midst of a great booze-up, saw prohibitionists victorious in Calgary largely through the support he gave them in his Calgary Eye Opener.

Best of the Bob Edwards stories is how he invented Peter McGinley who, on his release from penitentiary was given a banquet. Among letters of regret at not being able to attend this tribute to an ex-horse thief was one, purportedly from Lord Strathcona, which said that he nearly had achieved distinction in the same direction by dexterous financing but instead of stocks going down went up and he wound up in the House of Lords.

This item, reaching Sir John Wilson, correspondent for the Times of London in Toronto, struck him as newsworthy for London. He cabled it forthwith. And when Lord Strathcona read it he nearly blew his top and got London solicitors together to begin court action. But in Alberta they realised fun was fun and finally Lord Strathcona was forced to open up to forget the legal possibilities of the affair.

Warm And Serviceable

Buffalo Coats And Sleigh Robes Not Seen Any More

There was a period, which will be recalled by a few old-timers, when it was commonplace to see men going about wearing buffalo coats in the cold days of winter. They were warm coats and would stand a great deal of the hardest kind of wear. In those old days, while there still were general supplies of buffalo hides, it was the custom to have buffalo skin robes for cutlers and sleds. With such robes those who went journeying over the wintry trails could keep themselves cozy and warm. Three-score years ago practically every Canadian farmer had buffalo robes for his sleigh and cutter and many farmers also possessed huge coats made of buffalo fur.

In later years the supply of buffalo coats began to dwindle until it disappeared so far as the general public was concerned. Mounted police on the prairie trails of the west continued to wear short fur coats made of buffalo fur until comparatively recently — Fort William Times-Journal.

FACES TOWARD MECCA

The average Mohammedan mosque consists of a great open court with a fountain in the center, surrounded by covered arcades. The special place of prayer always faces toward Mecca.

Alfalfa is one of the oldest forage plants in the world.



LAST WAR'S AND THIS WAR'S V.C.'S HAVE NO JOB WORRIES—Walter R. Dayfield, left, has been governor of a jail for the past 11 years. V.C. winners below commissioned ranks are entitled to a gratuity of 10 pounds sterling if the award was made for the first great war. This sum is payable by the British government and gives Canadian winners \$44.32 yearly. Harry Robson, right, has been an information clerk for 10 years. Attitude of the V.C.'s to the proposed pension: They have got along without it, but would like it. By special arrangement the Canadian government undertook to pay \$50 divided into two instalments to winners in the last war. However, those with a commission receive no gratuity.

Regent Wheat

The Most Popular Variety Grown in Manitoba

Regent has become the most popular variety of wheat grown in Manitoba, it was revealed at a meeting of agronomists held in Winnipeg. J. N. Welsh of the Dominion rust research laboratory and chairman of the cereal committee, reported that the wheat acreage sown to Regent in 1945 amounted for nearly 41 per cent. of the total wheat acreage in Manitoba. Thatcher, which had occupied first place since rust-resistant wheats became prominent 10 years ago, came second with about 37 per cent. of the acreage. In third place, well behind the others, stood Renown with 14 per cent.

A summary of an eight-year test with Regent and Thatcher varieties at five Manitoba experimental stations revealed that Regent yielded nearly a bushel an acre more than its competitor, although some seasons proved more favorable to Thatcher.

The Regent variety also ripened more than a day earlier and was superior in resistance to stem rust, leaf rust and bunt. It was inferior to Thatcher in fighting loose smut, black chaff and root decay.

For Tall People

Standard Length Of 78 Inches For Beds Is Suggested

There is a move afoot by two national associations of bedding manufacturers to provide more sleep acreage for six-footers. It is suggested that an additional standard length of 78 inches—the present is 74 inches—for beds and mattresses be established to improve sleeping comfort for basketball centres and their likes.

This comes as mighty good news to those of us a fraction of an inch over 74 inches. In the winter especially we have to sleep cat fashion or take the chance of having our toes tweaked by Jack Frost. We once knew a six-foot down-Mainer who blanketed his feet in heavy wool socks and just let 'em hang over the end, sub-zero temperatures notwithstanding.

Strange as it may seem, the housewife is the one who is really pulling for this 78-inch bed. One wife whose husband has to go outdoors to stretch says she was tempted to drive in spikes to anchor the bedclothes. We highly endorse the 78-inch bed. It will bless the entire family of any six-footer—Christian Science Monitor.

For Peace Time

United Kingdom Finds New Uses For Mine-Locators

Among the most important and successful war weapons of the Allied Armies, the British mine-locator has played an outstanding role. Whereas, however, many weapons become so much scrap-iron in peace-time, the mine-locator can be adapted to useful peace-time service. It will be used to locate nails in wood planks before the wood goes to the saw-mills, and the presence of metal wires and pipes in walls and floors can be easily determined. Police and Customs officials are using the locator with great success in their search for hidden metal articles, such as gold coins, which might be smuggled out of the country.

There are more than 12,000,000,000,000 nerve cells in the human brain.

Animal Pests

Are Causing Loss To Farmers Throughout Rural Scotland

The gamekeepers have been away to the wars and throughout rural Scotland farmers are wailing that foxes, rabbits, squirrels, jays, pigeons and enormous numbers of crows are causing livestock and crop losses unheard of for generations.

The agriculture department is supporting landowners and farmers in their appeals to have gamekeepers and trappers released from the forces more rapidly.

Experiences in Saskatchewan and Ontario, where wolves have been reported farther south in recent years than since the pioneers arrived, have their counterpart in Scotland although the pests are other than wolves.

Foxes, usually bowled over by watchful gamekeepers before they can do much harm, have been seen in new areas. In Perthshire, Fife-shire and other regions where sheep graze in the hills, foxes have caused heavy losses to lambs. In one hill area more than 2,000 foxes have been killed during the last two years.

Wild cats, almost extinct before the war, are appearing in larger numbers.

Will Use Caravans

Preparations Made For British Wives Visiting Husbands In Germany

The London Daily Mail says wives visiting their husbands in the British Army of Occupation in Germany will stay in brightly decorated trailer-caravans where hotel accommodation is not available.

The Ministry of Supply has placed large orders for the most up-to-date caravans in time for the first visit of wives.

The caravans will accommodate four people and have a separate kitchen with a gas stove, cupboard for crockery, a sink, and ample supply of water.

Every facility is to be provided to make the wife's visit as much a holiday as possible.

Ample supplies of caravans should be available early in the New Year.

WHEAT PROTEIN

A revised estimate now places the protein content of the 1945 Canadian wheat crop at 14.2 per cent, as compared with the final estimate of 13.9 per cent. for the 1944 wheat crop, and the 18-year average of 13.6 per cent.

MILK RATION CUT

The milk "ration" for people in Britain is to be cut from two and a half pints to two pints a week, Sir Ben Smith announced recently. He said that although production was higher than last year, there were more priority customers.

STRANGE HATCHING

The number of French works of art removed by the Germans is estimated at 50,000, without counting valuable books. Our artistic heritage is being recuperated, with the aid of the Allied authorities. A symbolic restitution of 71 paintings, notably Rubens, Reynolds, Champaign and Watteau, which were found in Bavaria took place at the 'Jeu de Paume' Museum in Paris—France-Canada.

FIRST QUARTER BRIGHTEST

The moon in the first quarter is brighter than in the last quarter. Much of the lunar surface lighted by the sun, during the first phase is mountainous; mountains reflect more sunlight than the flat lunar plains.

ROBINS, NOW USUALLY HALF-TAME

Robins, now usually half-tame and preferring suburban to forest life, have become stupid and lazy in many cases.

Wonder Drug

Is Being Used To Step Up Development Of Hybrid Plants

A new wonder drug obtained from the autumn crocus or meadow saffron may soon mean a carpet of nutritious forage crop for southern Saskatchewan.

Word of this new development comes from the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa, where research workers are engaged in experiments with it.

The crop itself would be composed of a new plant created by the crossing of perennial wheat grass and a cultivated species of wheat—this new hybrid plant is already in its sixth generation—while the drug is colchicine, not new in its application to human ills but new in its application to horticulture and agriculture.

In 1937 two American scientists, Amos Geer Avery and Albert Francis Blakelee, of the Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, began experimenting with colchicine on vegetables and weeds.

They found that seeds soaked in a solution of colchicine—used in the treatment of gout, lumbago, hives, neuritis among humans—grew to twice their normal size. Microscopic examination showed that each cell of the treated plants contained twice the number of chromosomes, tiny threadlike organisms which govern heredity in man, animals and plants.

Suppose a plant has 10 pairs of chromosomes or 20-chromosomes in all. Under ordinary conditions at the time of cell division each of the 20 chromosomes splits lengthwise into two parts, making 40 chromosomes. Twenty of these go to one side of the cell and 20 go to the other side. When they are all in place a wall forms between them, and where you have one cell containing 20 chromosomes, you now have two cells each containing 20 chromosomes.

Now take a look at the way colchicine acts. It waits until the groups have separated to their respective corners, and then the wall is about to form between them, it puts the whole cells to sleep for a few hours, and keeps the wall from forming. When the cell awakens, it has 40 chromosomes.

This is the basis of the Ottawa experiments with wheat and perennial wheat grass. There are, however, other experiments now in progress, with trees and with fruits. Normally, experiments with trees takes anywhere from 40 to 150 years to complete.

You try to cross one tree with another, to propagate some desirable feature such as quick growth, resistance to disease and thicker foliage. Now, with colchicine, results may be obtained in three or four years.

Dr. A. W. S. Hunter, of the horticultural division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is working on fruits and flowers and he believes that the greatest improvements will be with small fruits, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, gooseberries, apricots, cherries, plums and peaches.

He also has reason why there should not be hundreds of new combinations within each species in the near future.

Through experiment Dr. Hunter has learned that if the hard outer skin of woody plants such as pears and apples, is peeled off and the underlying tissue is immersed in a solution of the drug, germination is facilitated.

This suggests the possibility of new and different fruits, fruits with exotic names such as aprilums, peachitos, but this is, as yet, in the visionary stage. The perennial wheat grass and cultivated wheat hybrids are really in existence though. Once their hardiness and disease resistance is established they will be ready to plant in the great expanses of waste land in southern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba.

Uneducated in the methods of properly caring for the soil in the early years of wheat growing in Saskatchewan, the farmers grew crop after crop in anxiety to become rich. Some of them did but they left the soil poor and farmers in recent years have raised nothing, in some parts, but dust devils.

The reversion of this wheat weary land into fruitful orchard land may be found in the research laboratories in Ottawa and in the furry crocus and the meadow saffron—Regina Leader-Post.

WORKS OF ART

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CANADA'S WOMEN WAR VETERANS

Their Parts In The Nation's War Work Was Vital

(By Helen Bannerman)
Canadian women in 1945 got their breathe after a completed war job and turned toward their post-war employment—most of them in their homes or in work that is traditionally feminine.

Of the 5,006,119 women in Canada, an estimated 1,046,000 held paying jobs at the last count at April 1, apart from 48,315 in the women's services and 800,000 on farms.

As war industries closed down and the services were demobilized, many women, particularly married ones, did not seek other jobs but returned to their homes. Many welcomed back servicemen husbands and started out to find and furnish the first home they had ever had.

"Women's part in the nation's war work was vital," said Mrs. Rex Eaton, labor department director of women's employment and former associate director of wartime national selective service.

"It has made them aware of their value to Canada and of the importance of their work in the home. They will approach their domestic tasks with greater efficiency, ability and interest than ever before."

Servicewomen were returning to civilian street by the hundreds by the end of the year, and Mary Salter, superintendent of the women's rehabilitation, reported that the girls in uniform were also following the trend by either returning to their homes or training for new jobs which women have long held.

Miss Salter's section of the veterans' affairs department is prepared to look after the vocational rehabilitation of 48,000 women, including nursing sisters, 2,000 girls from other countries who enlisted in the Canadian services and Canadian girls who enlisted in the British women's services.

Up to the end of July, 7,298 women received their discharge from the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and at Oct. 31st, 9,426 were released from the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division). Next most popular figure recorded national "wastage" during the war years as well as post-war disarmament. Figures for the Women's Royal Canadian Service and the nursing services were not available.

Most popular veterans' training course for the 1,600 women now studying under the plan is commercial training which has absorbed 60 per cent. of the total. The training, dressing and after these come dressmaking, nursing, radio and machine operation. Some are studying occupational therapy and other commercial art.

Of the 190 women veterans at universities, 177 are continuing their education. Of the 13 who have dropped out of the department's records did so because they graduated, became ill or their veterans' benefits had expired. There have been no failures.

Great National Pride

Scotch People Seem To Have More Than Other Races

"Wherever you find him, the Scot clings to his memory and his customs, even the accents of his mother tongue, against the background of any other place in the world," said MacDonald Hastings in a recent broadcast. "You find a greater national pride, a greater nurturing of tradition in Scotland and among Scottish people than perhaps in any other country."

There is a house in the Borders, called Traquair, which is the oldest inhabited house in the British Isles. There are Saxon wall paintings in it and the Traquair family is actually called the New King. King Duncan, of Macbeth fame, issued the Charter incorporating the city of Glasgow from this very house. It wasn't until the 1920's that the first bathroom was put into the house, much against the old lord's wishes but under pressure from the younger generation. When they went to toilet the pipes in a lot of the old ceiling came down and, with it, a heap of human bones and old weapons. Everybody was very excited, wondering how the bones got there and why. But the old lord was furious and insisted on the whole lot being plastered back into the ceiling, with the comment "Whoever put the bodies there had a very good reason for putting them there."

In the same house it was nothing to open a bureau drawer and find old account books or letters dated fourteen or fifteen something."

FIRMS HONORED

More than 7,000 Lancaster bombers, the aircraft which won several thousand Canadian saw action, were built during the war and flew 156,000 sorties. It was disclosed in London at a dinner honoring the firm which had built the machines. In a message Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Bomber Command chief, described the Lancaster as the greatest single factor in the winning of the war.

A new kind of cane for the blind has a wheel that acts like an eye, and enables the blind to feel the difference between grass or sidewalk or other surfaces.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Nearly 25,000 evacuees from the Channel Islands have been returned to their homes since June.

A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for Christian rehabilitation, reconstruction and education in Europe has been announced.

The 14,000-ton aircraft carrier *Warrior*, first built for the Royal Canadian Navy, will be commissioned at the Belfast yard.

Refugee diamond workers, some of whom have decided to stay in London, have presented a diamond worth \$800 (\$3,600) to the Lord Mayor's state repalia.

Demand for honey far exceeds current supply, despite rationing. It was shown in an agriculture department report to the Dominion-Provincial Agriculture Conference, Ottawa.

Since its inauguration 10 years ago King George's Jubilee Trust has spent nearly £500,000 (\$2,250,000) in direct grants for the benefit of youth, Lord Portal told a luncheon meeting.

The oldest Battle of Britain pilot, 44-year-old Sqdn. Ld. Ernest (Tubby) Mayne, A.F.C., has been demobilized after 26 years service in the Royal Flying Corps and the R.A.F. He will work with a Kent automobile firm.

Railroad cars have been designed in which overnight coach passengers may obtain a full-length sleeping surface by pulling down a wire-upholstered leg rest from the back of the sea ahead.

Vienna university was closed in mid-term for the first time in its 600 years existence because of lack of fuel makes study impossible. It is hoped it will be possible to re-open in mid-January.

Arms Factory

A Thousand-Room Cave Is Discovered

In Japan a great, 1,000-room cave used as an arms factory has been discovered in the mountains ringing this city, where the Japs have naval aviators their basic training.

The cave is among scores found by army patrols prowling the territory occupied by the United States military regimental combat team. The entrance to one cave, found recently but had been camouflaged only two days previously. The cave was empty but there were signs that picric acid (used in explosives) had been stored there.

When found, the 1,000-room cave had already been stripped of its lathes and other machines that had been anchored in cement. According to Col. Raymond Cavene, commanding officer, his intelligence officers are checking Jap statements that the equipment was moved to a factory in another province for use in civilian manufacture.

The cave was sprawled inside a 3,000-foot mountain for two square miles. Much of it had been carved by a subterranean river now dried up. There were elaborate ventilating systems, paved roadways and steel door inside.

"Thank God we didn't have to fight our way into these hills," said Cavene. "The Japs had enough ammunition hidden in the mountains to hold out three months. From the caves in the immediate area of Ota alone, we have already taken 20,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition."

Throughout southern Japan, in the area run by the 6th army, troops have blown up or dumped into the sea far more than 100,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 10,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,000,000 rifles and grenades and 15,000 tons of bulk explosives.

New Deadly Missile

Used By U.S. Navy Against Japs In Already Obsolete

The United States Navy has disclosed that it used a deadly self-guided missile called "The Bat" against Japanese ships and land targets during the late stages of the Pacific war.

"The Bat," launched from a mother aircraft, steered itself to its target by means of radar. If the target dodged, "The Bat" changed course right along with it.

Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, said it was the first fully automatic guided missile ever successfully used in combat. Already, he added, developments have made it obsolete.

Where Milk Goes

Statistics Show Products That Use Up 17,000,000,000 Pounds Yearly

Where does the milk go? Latest statistics suggest that 50 per cent. of the 17,000,000,000 pounds a year we are now producing goes into butter; 20 per cent. to fluid milk sales; 10 per cent. to cheese; 3 1/2 per cent. to concentrated milk products; 1 1/2 per cent. to ice cream, and 15 per cent. in fed and otherwise used on the farms. Milk production has increased in Canada from 15.8 billion pounds in 1939 to 17.4 billion pounds in 1944, an increase of 11.6 per cent. —Brookville Recorder and Times.



SAFETY ZONE, which can be bolted to roadway and is half the cost of concrete type, is the invention of Jack Cuddy, former detective. It is made of steel with a slip-proof iron apron.

Originated Years Ago

Desire To Be Prominent Led To Creation Of Titles

In democratic Canada we scoff at titles—they are looked upon as relics of the feudal system, yet at heart we are all interested in them.

The creation of titles originated with the age-old desire to be taken notice of and this instinct dates back even further than the wearing of clothes. It will likely be a long time before titles disappear entirely, if indeed they ever do. Some titles are derived from the idea of precedence, some from tradition, others from command. In many instances the significance has become obscure.

The title "king" dates back to earliest known history when it meant the chief or father of the tribe. The Oriental version of king or ruler was Khan, meaning literally "one who can". Emperor dates back to early Roman history, duke from the Latin *dux* was used first in the time of the Roman Emperor Hadrian and denoted an outstanding military leader. The title of duke was introduced into England in 1327, when the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall by Edward III. Until this period the title of earl was the highest in England—apart from the king. In early Roman times a count was known as a companion or follower of the emperor. This title now has little significance unless through historical association. Knight appears to have been derived from the Saxon word, *cnicht*, a military attendant, or nobleman. The title of baron was introduced into England by the Normans. All those who held lands directly through the king rendered military service therefore, were known as barons. Now the term is commonly used to denote financial power. The most familiar English title, that of lord, carries us back to a very primitive state when the lord was the "lord of the manor". Even proper names are primitive titles in disguise. Henry becomes "ruler of the home," Walter, lord of power.

A Jap Bomb

Landed Near Oxford House, North Of Winnipeg

A Jap bomb-carrying balloon landed near Oxford House, about 300 miles northeast of Winnipeg last April. It was the most easterly Japanese balloon found in Canada.

This is disclosed in the December issue of *The Beaver*, Hudson's Bay Co. quarterly, just issued. "The Hudson's Bay company post manager at Oxford House acted quickly when the bomb landed nine miles from the post. Says *The Beaver*, "As it was the first one to be found so far east, no arrangements had been made in that area by the authorities for the reporting and control of these deadly objects."

"However, the post manager very diplomatically sent a code message to the head of the Winnipeg division at the same time putting Indian guards on the balloon and attachments until he received further radio instruction. "Head office speedily turned the matter over to the military authorities, and much radio traffic passed between Winnipeg and Oxford House, before the balloon and its bomb were taken over by the proper authorities."

WILL VISIT CANADA

The Australian director-general of social services, Frances H. Rowe, will shortly visit Canada, at the Dominion government's invitation, to advise on problems of divided federal and state control of health services. Canada's problems are similar to Australia's. Mr. Rowe will explain existing Australian social services and administrative methods and their proposed expansion. Mr. Rowe will also go to New Zealand and the United States.

Egg Production

Use Of Artificial Light Beneficial During Winter Months

Much has been written and said regarding the beneficial effects of artificial light on animal and plant life but it is doubtful if its true value to the farmer-poultryman is fully recognized, says W. T. Scott, head poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.

If it were possible in Canada to keep birds in range outside, direct sunlight all the year, artificial light would not be a factor of so much importance. When, however, it is necessary to confine the birds to the house for about six months of the year the use of artificial light during the short dull winter days is a sound and helpful practice, he emphasizes.

There are several functions associated with the beneficial use of lights in the hen house that are not generally recognized. Using lights to increase egg production has long been a sound, economical practice with the progressive poultryman. Generally under the impression that the longer feeding period allows for a greater consumption of food and the greater yields of eggs is the natural conclusion.

Without doubt the increase in the amount of feed consumed is a contributing and important factor in increasing the egg yield but the true function of the light is believed to be the stimulating effect that it has on certain glands that play their part in the process of ovulation and more eggs are laid and a greater appetite develops as a result of this stimulation.

Due to this all round action there is also a better resistance to disease and a higher fertility in eggs that are used for reproduction. All important economic features that follow the application of lights in moderation.

During the fall, winter and early spring the active feeding period should be extended by the lighting to about 14 hours each day. Longer periods are likely to offset the advantages to some extent. It has been found by research at the Experimental Station at Harrow that longer periods of light had a tendency to increase broodiness. As a general rule 20 60-watt lights are required for 400 square feet of floor space and a reliable time clock with timing resistance should be used to ensure regular intervals of roosting and feeding.

Family Tank Unit

Russian Couple Fought Against Charles II Through War

A Russian married couple who bought their own tank and used it to kill 160 enemy soldiers have been demobilized from the Red Army. The couple, Lieut. Ivan Fyodorovich Boiko and his wife, Senior Lieut. Alexandra Boiko, who early in the war turned their savings of 50,000 rubles over to the Soviet Union to build a tank, took part in campaigns on Poland, Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The wife commanded the tank; her husband drove.

NOT YET, BUT SOON

A Toronto manufacturer said that by late spring or early summer Canadians will be able to buy socks that are permanently unshrinkable, and that by September baby clothes, sweaters, fabrics and hand-knit items made from unshrinkable wool will be available.

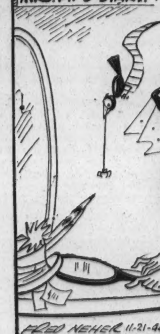
A SOLEMN THOUGHT

The grimly facetious query of the Philadelphia Record, "The atomic bomb is here to stay, but are we?" merely echoes a solemn thought that has been running through the minds of several leading philosophers and scientists, to say nothing of that of H. G. Wells—Branford Expositor.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

MRS. PIP'S DIARY.



"You'll be happier with it if you don't try to understand it."

REG'AR FELLERS—Make It Two Steaks



WEEKLY RATION FASHION for a twosome



SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
Roast Shoulder of Lamb	Cold Roast Lamb	Egg & Noodle Casserole	Lamb Pie	Meat Patties	Fish	Boiled Tongue with Cranberry Sauce
Group B	left-over roast	unrationed	left-over roast	Group C	unrationed	unrationed
3 lbs. 2 coupons				1/2 lb. 2 tokens		

Taking for granted that last week's ration budgeting left you with a credit of two tokens, this week's first dinner might well feature a small roast. Parting with two coupons in one fell swoop is not ration madness when you get in return three pounds of rolled shoulder of lamb. It should nicely take care of three dinners, inclusive of a guest or two. Good companions for the roast are a savoury dressing and a rich brown gravy. For Monday it can be sliced cold and on Wednesday a lamb and vegetable pie is a tasty remake. Suggested: "And if day fare is an egg and noodle casserole—hard cooked eggs on a bed of

noodles topped with a mellow cheese sauce and buttered crumbs, the whole given an oven heat treatment until bubbling and browned. Two-token value for Thursday is half a pound of hamburger for meat patties. Unrationed fish is a foregone conclusion for Friday. Being tokenless on Saturday is no cause for frenzy, for unrationed meats offer a variety of choice. A pickled tongue gently simmered and served hot with a taste-tantalizing and seasonal cranberry sauce can be a happy highlight in the week's eating. And it will also start you on another week by providing a Sunday meal.

Fruit Is Dangerous

Flanger Cherries Which Grow In Far East Cause Blindness

Charles D. Torvell, scientific advisor to the Far East forces, said that 27 British servicemen have returned from New Guinea, totally blind—but not through Japanese action. They are, he said, the victims of eating "finger cherry", a fruit that looks and tastes like an English cherry.

Speaking before a Liverpool service club, Mr. Torvell said: "You can eat one or two and nothing happens. But if you eat nine or ten, within a few hours you are totally blind."

MILK IN DISGUISE

Ghi, or butter clarified by boiling, in an article of commerce in India and neighbouring countries, Koomis, the fermented milk of mares is a favorite drink among certain nomadic tribes in central Asia and is regarded as a remedy for tuberculosis. For the same reason, an imitation koomis is made in other countries from asses' or cows' milk.

Doubled In Value

Workman With First War Victory Bond Got Big Surprise

A Lethbridge workman bought a \$1,000 bond during the First Great War Victory Loan campaign, thought it was a straight donation to the Government, tossed the bond into a hiecut tin and put it on top of the cupboard.

When a Victory Loan salesman called in one of the early drives in the war just ended he refused to subscribe on the ground that, in the First Great War, he had put up \$1,000, got a fancy piece of paper and that was the last of his money. Asked to produce the paper he brought down the tin box, dug among the dust and brought out the bond.

The canvasser took him to the bank and he found that in the 25 or so years it had grown in value to more than \$2,000.—Lethbridge Herald.

For two centuries the paintings of the famous Dutch painter Jan Vermeer were sold under the names of other more popular painters.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Right, but the inhabitants were prairie dogs.

BY GENE BYRNES



**MAKES GORGEOUS
TASTY BREAD
NO COARSE HOLES,
NO DOUGHY LUMPS**



**Airtight wrapper
protects strength
and purity
ALWAYS DEPENDABLE!**

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

STRANGE CHOICE

By RAE KESNICK

Copyright
Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

OLD Molly was visiting Jed, the night watchman, at his place of business.

Her large form relaxed on the chair in soft folds. "My late husband always needed taking care of, just like you. I like a man who needs taking care of." She beamed tenderly, then her smile was lost in a sympathetic frown. "If people didn't call you the limping idiot, I'd marry you tomorrow. But I won't like people calling my husband an idiot."

"It's a lie," Jed insisted. "I'm not an idiot."

"People say your limp isn't natural; it's not because your leg was broken or something. They say you're so much of an idiot, you don't know how to walk right."

"Molly, don't you believe a word of it. I limp from choice."

"Now you are talking like an idiot. Limp from choice, indeed. Humph!"

"It's the truth."

"You know what else people say? They say you got a crazy job. A night watchman is supposed to watch the whole building. All you do is watch this office." Molly leaned forward, her expression attentive, waiting for an explanation.

"This is the only room in the building that needs watching. It's got the safe in it," he said as though the explanation was superfluous.

"Ted, I wish people didn't say those things about you. I'd like us to get married, so you wouldn't have to work at all. We could live off our farm. I could take care of you and see that you shaved every day and cut your hair regularly, so you wouldn't look like what people call you. It'd be so comfortable-like, having a nice, lazy man around the place again, who needed taking care of."

"Can't help what people say about me. It's a sure thing though, I'm no limping idiot."

"I know, Ted. I know, but you sure do look like one," she said regretfully. Molly picked up her shopping bag. "I've got to go now. I'll be back tomorrow night."

Jed stood up slowly and walked to the door with her. "It's nice of you to come and keep me company like this, Molly, very nice of you."



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND not only helps relieve periodic pain but also accompanying nervous, tired, and irritable feelings—when due to functional monthly disturbances. It's one of the most effective medicines for this purpose. Pinkham's Compound helps natural Food Label directions. Try it!

Molly's round face glowed with modesty. "Aw, you know I like to do it. I'm glad you don't mind me bothering you."

"Don't you ever believe you bother me, Molly. If you didn't come, I'd be the loneliest man in the world." He took a deep, quivering breath. "The only thing about your visits is that they put dreams inside of me which aren't going to come true. I want to marry you and live on your farm, but you don't want to marry the village idiot. And that's what I'm going to be till the day I die, because once a person gets a reputation like that, he never gets rid of it."

Molly's chin got lost in her chest. "I know you're no idiot. And if I took care of you, you wouldn't look like one, either. But that strange limp of yours. People say it's an idiot's limp." With a sob, she turned quickly and walked outside.

Jed went back to the swivel chair and let the warm dreams pervade his mind, dreams of comfort, a woman's care and affection.

THE next night, Molly came, bringing pie and hot tea in a thermos bottle.

"Thanks, Molly. Thanks a lot. Of course, I'd get a lot more pleasure out of eating this if you joined me."

"If that's what you want, sure," she said. "I'll join you."

Silently they ate, when they were startled by two men climbing in through the window. The men's faces were almost hidden by hats pulled down and coat collars pulled up. Jed and Molly stood up, their backs away. One of the men held a gun in front of the couple while the other went to the safe.

"Hey, this is the funniest safe I ever saw. There's a huge key that goes to this one."

"You wouldn't have the key?" the gunman asked Jed.

"No," Jed emphasized his reply by shaking his head. Then Jed could hardly keep from smiling as the gunman tried to force the safe open, for in the next moment the room was filled with sound as the alarm rang.

The crooks made a dash for the window, then disappeared.

"Molly's face was white with alarm. 'I never knew your job is so dangerous.'"

"It isn't usually."

"Ted, I'm taking you out of this. I won't have you in danger."

"That's right nice of you, Molly," he said unhappily. "I want to go home, but I can't leave you. I don't want people stop calling me the limping idiot."

Jed heard hurried footsteps outside, and two policemen rushed in with Mr. Simms, Jed's boss.

Distracted, Mr. Simms pounded his perspiring forehead with his limp handkerchief. "What happened? What happened?" he screamed.

"Two men tried to rob the safe," Jed answered calmly.

Mr. Simms eyes bulged with admiration for Jed. "You didn't give them the key?"

"Did you have the key they wanted?" Molly's voice suddenly turned soprano.

"I've been a key years ago," Mr. Simms explained with relief. "In case I ever lost mine. I knew I could depend on him."

Jed came down. "I'm sorry, Mr. Simms, but I'm quitting, and I won't be keeping the key for you any longer because I want to marry Molly."

"But you can still have the key for me. I'll pay you just for holding it. It's always kept my mind at ease, knowing one key was in a safe place."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Simms, but people say I have an idiot's limp, and Molly doesn't like it. I don't like it, either. I'm tired of limping." He unclipped his shoe, then took it off and removed a large key from the inside of it. Taking a few steps, like a man trying out a new pair of shoes, he beamed, satisfied. "No need to worry any more, Molly. People will never call your husband a limping idiot."

Scholarship Offered

By The French Government To Canadian Service Personnel

Canadian military headquarters in London have announced that the French Government has offered 20 scholarships to Canadian service personnel for one year starting next Jan. 6 and valued at 4,500 francs (approximately \$600.20) a month.

Candidates need the same qualifications for entrance as at a Canadian university and if successful they may study at any faculty of the University of Paris, any institute in Paris, or any accredited association for studying the French language.

NOISY WORK

Newsweek says British military forces are faced with the noisiest job in history—riding their island of 2,000,000 tons of surplus war explosives. Now being touched off in 15,000-pound charges, this huge supply will require until 1960 at least for disposal. The explosives—shells, mines, hand grenades, and bags of powder—are in roadside dumps all over the British Isles.

MAN IS SLOW

Compared with animals, birds and insects, man is slow-moving. It has been estimated that a spider can walk a hundred times its own length in a second. To equal this feat a man would have to step out at four hundred miles an hour!

Modern Way Relieves Colds During Night



Penetrates the chest and back surfaces like a nice, warming, soothing relief—great relief—comes when you rub good old Vicks Vaporub on the throat, chest and back before bed.

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Boy's Loyalty To Dog

Proved By Story Of Spectacular Rescue At Niagara Falls

There have been times—legendary and actual—when a boy's best friend was his dog. There are also times when a dog's best friend is his boy.

The literature of boy-plus-dog has been enriched with a story as spectacular as any yarn yet spun by imagination—a story in which the loyalty of a dog to his master is matched by the master's loyalty to the dog.

The setting itself is breath-taking—the Niagara River Gorge. Two boys, between 10 and 12 years of age, and a dog were playing in a wild place near a ledge of the gorge.

The dog chased a bird too near the edge and went over—over and down, a hundred feet. The boys got a rope and went down after him, with not entirely happy results, but at least with the final effect of all of them being rescued.

We hope the dog appreciated his master's devotion. And we hope that any other people who may be inclined to write off the action of the boys as foolhardiness will recall that the boys have performed feats of daring—like walking a tightrope over Niagara Falls and plunging down them in a barrel—for less admirable reasons.

It is a story which impels the boys to lower themselves to that hundred feet of cliff—Christian Science Monitor.

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A Great Surgeon

Archibald H. McIndoe's Reputation For Plastic Surgery Is Envyable

Archibald H. McIndoe, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, has emerged, during the years of this war with the reputation of being one of the finest plastic surgeons of all time.

His reputation has been confirmed by leading surgeons from many of the United Nations who have visited his operating theatre. They have watched him working and have studied the marks of his healing knife, imprinted on the faces and bodies of men, women and children who have been basted in the flames.

He is a mystery surrounding McIndoe's surgery. He is frank and open with his patients; has a keen sense of humor; never assumes the cloak of grandeur. He laughs and jokes with his patients in the wards and sometimes in the theatre. In spite of a heavy load of work and responsibility, he always has time to deal with a patient's problems, no matter how far removed from surgery, as Squadron Leader William Simpson, one of the R.A.F. pilots who has lain many times on his operating table, and who considers that his greatness goes far beyond the confines of surgery.

It is his human understanding; the atmosphere of hope and encouragement, cheerfulness and confidence, that commands him to his patients as a great force in their return to work and happiness.

McIndoe was born in New Zealand, and qualified there as a doctor. He worked for a time in America before going to Britain, and even before the war began, had become well known as a plastic surgeon. As consultant to the R.A.F. for plastic surgery and burns, he has made his war-time headquarters in a "modern hospital" near London. Hutments to hold a large number of war casualties would be built up around the original buildings, and a permanent new wing was built as a practical memorial to Canadian airmen who lost their lives during this war.

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As consultant to the R.A.F. for plastic surgery and burns

It's Seed Cleaning Time

The estimated expenditures included operating costs on 29,000 patient days at \$4 a day, \$116,000; hospital site in Calgary, \$8,000; yearly payment on \$570,000 at 4 per cent. over 20 years, \$41,947.40; estimated surplus, \$1,650.60.

CLEAN seed means bigger and better crop yields for farmers. Seed should be cleaned during the winter months to be ready for spring planting. Seed cleaning plants, such as shown here, are available to farmers in all parts of Canada.

Mr. Wheatley said he did not think that the question of a site could be settled until the Calgary General hospitals' board decided on a site for its proposed new hospital.

When the boundaries of the proposed hospital district have been decided a plebiscite, requiring a two-thirds majority will be submitted to the people.

WANTED—One or two beehives. Mrs. L. E. Clark, % Lloyd Smith, Crossfield 50-114

The regular monthly meeting of
the Village Council will be held
in the
FIRE HALL
on the
First Monday of each
month
commencing at 8:00 p. m.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1945

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Crossfield for the year ending December 31st, 1946, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records.

Dated at Crossfield this 14th day of January, 1946.

Signed: S. WILLIS, Auditor.

The Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Village of Crossfield will be held in the Fire Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, January 24th, at 8:00 o'clock.

H. MAY, Secretary-Treasurer

Starting at 8:15 p.m.

Entire Proceeds for the furtherance of Pee-Wee and Midget Hockey in Olds

